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The feeling of buoyancy produced by the action of Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills is remarkable. One feels bright and active, energetic and full of snap and vim. Rich red blood fills the veins, and the nerves tingle with the sensation of youthful life and vigor.

#### TREMBLING HANDS AND SHAKY MEMORY. A HAMILTON MAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH A NEW MEDICINE.

them I was a miserable wreck. To-day I am a well man.



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XXIX.—CONTINUED.

Her remarks, however, had caused Miss Hammond to become exceedingly anxious; she thought of the flashy appearance of her guardian's strange visitor, and that thought in connection with his visit, which Mrs. Denner said had been so pro-tracted, together with her guardian's early and mysterious departure that morning. all seemed like links in a chain of curio

and perhaps not creditable proceedings.
Her former suspicion and distrust of
him returned; the feelings with which a
few months before ishe had learned his few months before the had learned his inability to defray her expenses to Italy, the doubt so often engendered by his own shy, timid manner, all came upon her now with new force and pain. And still, singularly enough, there blent with these unhappy feelings a sort of pity for him that was almost akin to affection; it accompanied every emotion of distrust and it seemed almost to reproach her for accompanied every emotion of distributions and it seemed almost to reproach her for her doubts. She sought relief by turning her conflicting thoughts to Wilbur, but even then, through their happy tenor, there are not become a confidence of the co

there seemed to run an undercurrent of inexplicable fear and pain. She was almost glad that it was one of the days on which she gave a number of music on which she gave a number of music lessons, halling the occupation as of ben-eficial distraction. But, even through the five finger exercises of the most element-ary of her pupils there seemed to run a perpetual reminder of her own

ary or ner pupils there seemed to run a perpetual reminder of her own vague and mysterious uneasiness. When she met her guardian at dinner in the evening he did not refer to any of the events that had so disturbed her, and the events that had so district though she endeavored to watch him without being herself observed, she saw nothing in his manner or appearance to indicate any secret anxiety upon his part; there seemed to be even less traces of care and concern than she had seen on requent other occasions, and she felt entary relief. Thinking that he departure of the morning, and determined if he did not do so to make some playfu illusion to it herself, she was somewha anxious for the conclusion of the meal But just as they rose from the table Wil bur's card was presented. Mallaby smiled as he saw it, a heartier smile than perhaps Agnes had ever seen him wear before.

"Of course you will go to him imme

diately," he said, continuing still to wear his hearty smile, and even actually looking at her, as he opened the door of the dining-room for her to pass out.
"Of course I shall," she replied laughing back at him as she passed into the hall and then she turned again to say:
"And you—are you not going to see "And you-are you not going to see

"After a little," he answered, and then he closed the door, and followed her to

"One moment," he said, as she was about to ascend. "Does Mr. Wilbur wish the marriage to take place soon?" He had become suddenly flurried, and he had spoken with unusual quickness as if it were only by speaking very quickly he had the courage to speak at all.

She had turned, surprised at being de ained, but she was still more surprised at his question and the manner that accompanied it, but, she did not suspect that his inquiry was prompted by any other motive than a sort of kindly curi osity to know how soon he must yield his care of her, and she answered with a

"He asked me to let it take place withn a fortnight, but-

He interrupted her:

That will do; that was all I wanted to know.

The genial smile had broken out all the more The genial smile had broken out all over his face again, and the flurry had gone from his manner. He had no wish to hear her buts; for he felt confident that such constant and ardent love as Wilbur had shown, together with his determination of which Mallaby felt equally continuous properties. THOS. FLYNN, 51 Elgin St., Hamilton, Ont. to the at her buts, for he left confident that such constant and ardent love as Wilbur had shown, together with his determinaon of which Mallaby felt equally confident, must break down any barrier of objections she might interpose. The fact of Wilbur's present early visit was a proof of the impatience which would certainly brook no delay, and though on the even-ing before with becoming maidenly bash-fulness she might have hesitated to assent to so early a date he was sure that on this evening Wilbur would win her con-sent. And to prevent her speaking fur-ther he turned back to the dining-room. She lingered on the stair, wondering at the delight her guardian seemed to man-ifest at her answer. Could it be that she was still a financial care to him and that was still a financial care to him and that he was glad at the prospect of so soon being freed from the burden? That thought caused the blush called up by his question to mantle her whole face. She almost regretted not having assented to Wilbur's wish; even yet she might do so but for the letter mailed that very morning to Florence. With a sigh that her happiness should seem to be so alloyed she turned and went up to the parlor to Wilbur, feeling the moment she entered his presence a sense of rest and protection his presence a sense of rest and protection

# The Catarrh Clutch

This Disgusting Malady is at the Throat of 900 of every 1,000 of our Country's Population.

a few in condensed form. We ask you to call site to the following parties if at all sceptical:

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EET, TORONTO, suffered from Catarrh for

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Mr. WHITCOMBE, OF THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, TORONTO, suifered for two years; sured by one box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Mr. WHITCOMBE, OF THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, TORONTO, suifered for two years; sured by one box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

MRS, COWLE, 467 QU'EEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, thirteen years ago was attacked with Hay Fever. Never knew what it was to have any relief until she used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. If anyone troubled with Catarrh calls on Mrs, Cowle the will give her endorsation as to her cure.

THE GUARDIAN'S MYSTERY; into tears. His lover's eyes were sharp, and he detected the slight quivering of her lips, and other signs about her face which manifested inward trouble.

BY CHRISTINE FABER.

BY CHRISTINE FABER.

His lover's eyes were sharp, and he detected the slight quivering of her lips, and other signs about her face which manifested inward trouble.

"What is it?" he said, refusing to relinquish her hands and looking down into her eyes with a very anxious earnestness.

in his own.

She refused to answer, and only laughed at his questions declaring that his imagination must be playing some very strange tricks, and when he found that she would not reply, he said with a tone of entreaty:
"Recall your decision to put off our
"Recall your decision to put off our

marriage, Agnes. As my wife, whatever little annoyances you may be subjected to now, must cease. You will, you must be quite happy then."

be quite happy then."
"I cannot recall my decision for my letter went to Florence this morning," she answered with forced gayety, and then to end entreaties that because of her own longing to respond to them, were agonizing, she drew him to the corner they had occupied the night before, and because ing, she drew him to the corner they had occupied the night before, and began to tak on all sorts of topics. Her very wilfulness seemed to be an additional charm and he listened, more intent upon watching the play of her animated features than upon his answers. He regretted having been cajoled into an assent to her wish the night before, and he redeatly bored that Florence's answer ardently hoped that Florence's answer would say she could not come; in that case the marriage could and must take place immediately that her reply was re-

eived.
"Your sister is glad to have you home is she not?" asked Agnes, driving in her random way upon the very topic on which she felt somehow that Sydnev might be anxious to say least. To her surprise, how-ever. Sydney manifested more interest in that topic than he had done in any of the He roused himself and answere

others. He roused himself and answered with a smile:

"I fear her joy has turned to gall and wormwood—I told her everything last night: my conversion to the Catholic Faith, the renewal of our engagement; it caused a sort of tableau, and the result is that I have taken all my meals out to-day, and this evening, I mailed to her a note stating that I have engaged board at a hotel, and shall continue to do so until she promises not to refer in any but the most amicable way to what has occurred. I suppose her disappointment was the most amicable way to what has occurred. I suppose her disappointment was the greater that she expected to go West with me, and in anticipation of our removal had the house completely torn up."

The hall-door bell had rung while he was talking, and as he finished, they heard the door opened, and immediately after a voice which Miss Hammond instantly recognized as Kellar's inquiring

recognized as Kellar's inquirin stantly

for Mr. Mallaby.
Wilbur looking at her saw her star slightly and a momentary look of pain came into her face; then, as if conscious that he had observed her, and desirous that he had observed her, and desirous of obliterating the impression her start and look might have caused, she began to question him about Deborah; to question and in the same breath to pity her. "Was she very angry? Well it was a dreadful blow to one of her strong religious prejudices. Was she much incensed against me? I don't blame her, poor creature; it must have seemed very hard. creature; it must have seemed very hard. Did she say cruel things to you, Sydney? but of course you were very patient with

And thus she continued, while Wilbur, And thus she continued, which without inding that she did not wait long enough for him to answer, was content to let her continue: it gave him an opportunity to think. He, too, felt that he had heard that voice before, but he could not recall where, and now, linking the troubled signs that Agnes had shown on her entrance to the parlor with her too evident desire to conceal by volubility the agitadesire to conceal by volubility the agita-tion of the present moment, he was con uon of the present moment, he was confident there was some secret unhappiness, or unpleasantness in her life. He ascribed to her maidenly delicacy her unwillingness to confide in him, but it made him

Mallaby and Kellar entered. The tight of the latter sent an unac-countable chill through Wilbur, and with a sort of disgust he recognized now to whom belonged the voice he thought he

had heard before. Kellar seemed to be more flashily Kellar seemed to be more flashily dressed than ever; the bosom of his shirt sparkled with diamond studs; a massive watch-chain adorned with almost as many charms as it had links, stretched more than half way across his breast, and on the little finger of each hand scintillated an immense onal. He came in with the the fittle innger of each hand scintillated an immense opal. He came in with the same confident, patronizing air that had both surprised and repelled Wilbur, on the first occasion of their meeting, and that was now in marked and in the that was now in marked and strange contrast to the half-drooping, hesitating

manner of Mallaby.

Miss Hammond, of course, did not rise Miss Hammond, of course, did not rise the introduction somewhat tremulously given by her guardian, and the slight inclination of her head betrayed a hauteur and dignity that augured ill for her favorable impression of Mr. Kellar. But that gentleman with supreme assurance bowed servy low making at the same time a very low, making at the same time a complimentary reference to their accidental meeting on the evening before; then he turned and saluted Wilbur with a familiarity that astonished Agnes, and irritated the gentleman into saying with

stinging curtness:
"I met Mr. Kellar yesterday in Mr.
Mallaby's office. We were not intro-

"What a stickler for the proprieties, what a sucker in the playing said Kellar, with one of his gulfaws, "but you are none the worse for it, Mr. Wilbur, only you must make allowance for an ole stager like me. When a man has passed a good part of his life in the company of said, niners he jan't supposed to know

stager like me. When a had a space stage a good part of his life in the company of rough miners he isn't supposed to know much about the proprieties. But, introduce us now, Mallaby; comply with all the forms of etiquette. You used to be good at that sort of thing—don't you remember, in the o.p. times?"

The emphasis on the old was both marked and peculiar, and for the moment of its utterance he looked full and significantly into Mallaby's face, but Mallaby's eyes dropped. Then Kellar turned back to Wilbur.

"I told you yesterday, Mallaby and I were old friends—so old, our friendship dates before Mr. Mallaby's ward here—with a bow to Miss Hammond—"was born. It was the remembrance of that

traying, despite his effort, the evidence of feeling that caused Agnes new wonder and pain, and that caused Wilbur an astonishment amounting almost to resentment against against Malleby himself.

"Your own introduction has been so complete, I don't know what there is left for me to say. I can only repeat that you are Nathan Kellar; that I knew you first, a great many years ago. Mr. Kellar, Mr.

are Nathan Kellar; that I knew you first, a great many years ago. Mr. Kellar, Mr. Wilbur." And then Mallaby fell back to a chair beside Agnes, and he seemed to drop at once into his first half-shy, half-embarrassed manner.

Wilbur had bowed with freezing dignity to the introduction, but it had no

nity to the introduction, but it had no effect on Kellar. He drew a chair into the centre of the little circle, and began a sort of monopoly of the conversation. No one seemed to care either to stop him of to answer him. They appeared to listen but it was with such divers and antagon istic feelings to the speaker in the breasts of each that their silence was not compli-

mentary.
Yet, Kellar talked well; and introduc Yet, Kellar talked well; and introduc-ing subjects with which he was thorough-ly faminiar he spoke with a flow and ele-gance of language that could only come from early and considerable culture. He seemed to know every item of interest connected with mining, and to be an authority on the causes which militated against the spreageful working of a lode. authority on the causes which militated against the successful working of a lode. He developed plans of syndicate in mining interests that caused Mallaby to raise his head suddenly, and to flush with new floridness, and he depicted and deplored the workings of mining monopolies, with an appearance of severe rectitude.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE WORKING BOY.

John E. Wickham in The Holy Cross Purple. During the past few years the social conomists of the country have had to cope with a problem of the most diffiicult kind. They have labored at its solution from year to year, with results that have not been eminently satis-The puzzling problem is factory. simply this: What shall we do with

our needy working boy?

By the term "needy working boy we may understand a youth of no inluence, of no means, without backing, who is striving to gain an honest live lihood, and who meets necessarily with almost insurmountable obstacles. There surely is no exaggeration in asserting that this class composes a least one third of our population. In some way or another their condition must be bettered if we wish to avoid future catastrophes. Experience has shown that institutions of the nature of reform schools are of little avail. Legislation, which, ten to one, will make an individual a pauper, cannot meet the approval of long headed and God fearing men. What, then, can

oe done?
In the present agitation anent the be done? working boy it is good and wise to look at the Church of the ages, the Catholic Church, and observe her methods. Long ago has she answered the ques tion written above, and long ago has she found that her answer was the

correct one. Far back in the middle ages she in augurated her system of trade schools which, even to day, under the piercing search light of antagonistic criticism,

fails to present a flaw.

The student of English history car testify how well the Catholic guilds and monasteries of Britain supported and trained the indigent youth, and how few were the paupers in that land statistics clearly tell. So it is that this new spirit of beneficence, which is pervading the country, is not at all novel nor wonderful to the Church.

In the work of succoring her chil

has been indefatigable. In the days of the infant republic her efforts were necessarily weak, but as she was coval with America, so with America she has advanced in power, until to day the extent of her labors is well nigh incalculable. In every centre of population she has planted her seed of charity. Though in some small cities that seed may be only in the nascent state, in the great municipalities it has grown to a mighty tree.

A type of these charitable institutions is the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in New York city. Founded in the seventies by the saintly Drumgoole, it has prospered and extended itself, until now it shelters and cares for over fifteen hundred boys a year.

Here are gathered youths of every age and every race, all being transformed from "street arabs" into useful members of society. The work in brief is this: When a boy is admitted into the home it is determined whether or not he is old enough, or, rather mature enough, to be taught a useful If his years do not peremployment. mit manual labor, he is retained until he has reached the proper age, and then begins his apprenticeship. Be sides his trade, he is also taught a practical business education. When deliberating what avocation he will follow, he has a choice of carpentry, plumbing, masonry, tool making, blacksmithing, printing, painting, tailoring, shoe making and farming tool making,

with a bow to Miss Hammond—"was born. It was the remembrance of that old friendship that brought me back to New York a month ago—the longing to see my old friend, Matthias Mallaby, Come now, introduce us."

Mallaby seemed to brace himself, and Mallaby seemed to brace himself, and he said, trying to speak playfully, but be-

are in the front rank of Catholic asylums. The South and West support nouses of philanthropy whose fame is

But of all noble deeds, the noblest are performed by the followers of Dom Bosco. Years have passed since that Catholic humanitarian breathed forth his life, but the society formed by him still continues his work. Italy was the birthplace of those plans, whose object

was to better the condition of dependent youth. From that nucleus sprung a system of benevolence which has taken the whole world as the field for its labors. Perhaps one of the most palpable errors into which "non-sectarian" thinkers fall is to suppose that it is youth's dual nature-his mental abil

only necessary to train one part of a ities. The youth's feelings and emotions and tendencies are in a plastic state, and at this crucial period, when he is wavering between right and wrong, not the slightest aid of a spiritual nature is tendered him. In other words, religion is excluded from all public charities. The ardent devotees of this godless scheme do not feel the least alarm at the reports from France, where the schools have been secular ized. The prisons and reformatories of that mercurial republic are overflowing with young men and boys ; crime is daily increasing, and threatens to produce moral chaos. It is true this stage has not been reached in this country, but it is not at all improbable

that it may.

This is the point to which the Cath olic Church has given the closest attention-to educate the whole man, the moral qualities as well as the mental and physical ones. Never was any palladium so jealously guarded as is the virtue of the boys in these Catholic schools. By teaching, by example, by the general tone of the whole institution, the young apprentices and artis ans are gently led on, and their char acters moulded into those of earnest practical Christians. Directed thus aright in their early manhood, they ome forth and take their stand in so ciety as men, true men. No educated socialist, no well trained public brawl er, is in that band, to work out his insidious designs, fraught with such evils

to the commonwealth. It would be worth the while of modern agitators to cease their babble for a orief moment and cast a glance at the labors performed by the Catholic Church for the suffering humanity of its fold. Far from the eyes of world, the noble work goes on, like the stream of some hidden river, which freshens and invigorates the herbage above it, while all around, outside those saving waters, there is only lry and barren wilderness.

The Catholic Church has solved the problem, "What shall we do with the needy working boy?"

#### TRUTH ABOUT THE SPANIARDS. Boston Republic.

We are surprised to find the Northwestern Chronicle of St. Paul giving currency to the Protestant calumny that 68 per cent. of the people of Spain are illiterate. As loyal Americans we are bound to do all in our power to cripple and injure Spain so long as she is the public enemy. But we are not bound to lie about her. The progress of education in Spain has almost as rapid as it has been in the United States or England within the last half century. Six years ago, when the last census was taken, the school attendance in Spain was by percentage 106 in every 1000 of popu ation. In Great Britain it was only 123 per 1000, and 130 in the United France led with States and Austria. 170, Germany followed with 140, and Belgium was a close third with 135 se figures are taken from Mulhall's official dictionary of statistics, recognized authority. It may be that at some time in the past Spain had a

age of illiterates at that time in England and the United States? It is the policy of the sensational Protestant agitators to hold up Spain to the eyes of the world as the ex-emplar of all that is corrupt, degrading, brutal and ignorant, and to attribute these evils to the influence of the Catholic Church upon the people To support their wild contentions and claims they quote bogus statistics and forged documents, and these come by iteration and re-iteration to be accepte as reliable. But a Catholic journal like the Northwestern Chronicle should

population of which 68 per cent. were

illiterate. But what was the percent

know better than to give circulation to lying reports of this character.

The great metropolitan of St. Paul does not take the same view of Spain that the Chronicle takes. No man in the Church has been so closely identified with the McKinley administration as Monsignor Ireland. In a sermon delivered in his cathedral on July 11 the Archbishop said of the Spanish people:

blacksmithing, printing, painting, tailoring, shoe making and farming. At length, being master of his special branch, a situation is obtained for him, and he enters the world a credit to his name, his religion, his instructors. It may chance a lad does not desire to learn a trade; he is not obliged to do so. This New York institution has a good sized delegation at St. Francis Xavier's College, and many more of its young men are at the different colleges and seminaries throughout the land.

Nor is this mission the only one of its kind; there are many others scattered over the length and breadth of the United States. In Buffalo, the Home of Our Lady of Victory is doing a noble work, and the products of its trade schools have given the inscitution as chools have given the inscitution as Dyspersia is the cause of untold suffer-

## AUGUST 20 1998. QUESTIONS.

New York Freeman's Journal.

A correspondent asks:

1. Where can I get an article written by you on "Out of the Church no Salvation." In the New York Freeman's Journal of May 4, under the title "Knowledge and Responsibility." We advise you to read arefully some articles which are about o appear in the Freeman on the above They were published in the Revue Nationale, a French magazine, and as they are the best exposition of Out of the Church no Salvation "that we have ever seen, we have had them translated and the first installment will be found in our next issue these very able articles carefully as they appear.
2. Did Archbishop Corrigan ever

write on Theosophy? If so, where can the article be obtained? I ask because saw the following in the Richmond Cimes: "He (Archbishop Corrigan) Times: was the first Archbishop of modern times to write advanced ideas on Theosophy that are wholly orthodox. We do not know that the Archbishop

has published anything on the subject. 3. Where can I obtain "Notes on Ingersoll?" From Union and Times Publishing Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y. Where Mr. Lacy's Re-We do not know.
Has any dogma of the Church

If so, what is it ; if not, defined hell? what is the opinion held? Is it one of physical torment or suffering of spiritual remorse?

The great Jesuit theologian, Perone, distinguishing what is strictly of aith on the subject and what is free to peculate about, says: "This one hing is of faith, that there is a hell, or sufferings destined for the impious and hat these sufferings will be eternal, or without end. All other things, regard ing the place or the nature of these afferings are not of faith.

Those who treat of the nature of these sufferings divide them into pain and loss and pain of sense. The pain of loss is that which comes from a knowledge of happiness that has been forfeited, the loss of the kingdom of heaven, which St. Chrysostom calls "the most bitter torment of all," and of which St. Augustin says: great a punishment that no tornents known to us can compare with it. This is what you call spiritual remorse. The pain of sense comprehends all sufferings except that which springs from the loss of the sovereign good. This includes physical pain. Some writers nold that the pains of hell are the pains of loss, others that they are pains of sense or physical sufferings. ing to Petavius the preponderating weight of tradition is that the impious suffer the pains of physical fire. This writer, however, adds: "At present that is, in his time-1650) all theolo gians-nay, all Christians, are agreed that the fire of hell is corporeal and and material, though, as Vasquez rightly observes, the matter has not been settled as yet by any decree of

# A LEPER SCULPTOR.

Performed a Labor of Love by Tying the Mallet and Chisel to His formed Hands.

Writing from the leper village of Aqua De Dios, Colombia, Father Grip-

pa, a Salestian, says:
"You will no doubt remember, Very Rev. and dear Father, that I once wrote o you about a leper sculptor who conemplated carving a marble bust of Don Bosco. In spite of the surmises to the contrary of all here who knew of his intention, he has succeeded in carry ing it out, and in order that you may oe able to admire and appreciate this work, I enclose with the present a photograph of the leper artist and his production. This bust is indeed a wonderful achievement, both because of its superior workmanship and because of e pitiable condition of the sculptor. He is in a far-advanced stage of fell disease. Leprosy has almost de-prived him of sight and eaten away his ingers in great part so as to render them mere stumps. You can, there-fore imagine to yourself, dear Father, the immense fatigue the poor man must have endured to bring his work to completion. It was necessary every ime he set to work to tie the chisel and mailet to his deformed hands. And yet he patiently worked on under these exceptional difficulties, and at length

his efforts were crowned with success.
"His consolation was immense. As soon as the last stroke had been given he hastened at once to communicate to me the glad tidings, a smile of pleas ure lighting up his disfigured and usually careworn countenance. 'Father,' he said to me, 'I come to fulfill a promise I made to Don Bosco, minate satisfactorily his bust, I would go to confession and Communion in his nonor.' He faithfully carried out his promise, and rendering thanks to Don Bosco for his aid, he said to me: conquers all, Father. I love Don Bosco and this love has urged me to reproduce his countenance in marble, and in spite of my dim eyesight and mutilated hands I have succeeded. Observe attentively and tell me is not this Don Bosco?'

Successful at Last.

"I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my side, and headaches. I followed numerous prescriptions without benefit and was per-cuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken only one bottle I realized it was doing me good and I continued taking instil I was cured." Mrs. Carrie Price, Georgetown, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family catharite. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

AUGUST 20, 1898 FIVE - MINUTES' SERMON.

Twelfth Sunday After Pentecest.

mus

dan

THE ROBBERS LYING IN AMBUSH ON THE ROAD TO HEAVEN.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem Jericho and fell among robbers." (Luke 10

Jerusalem is, according to the explanation of St. John in the Apoca lypse, a figure of the heavenly Sion, our eternal country in Heaven Jericho, however, in the language of Holy Scripture, signifies the abode of sin, of destruction. The traveler, in the gospel of to day, is in a spiritual no other than the sinner who strays from the narrow way of Heaven to the broad road to hell. And what else could happen to him in so unfortunate a peregrination, than that he should fall among robbers, who strip him of that beautiful garment of grace, rob him of his whole treasure of meritorious works for Heaven and strike his poor soul fatal wounds. And do you know the robbers who

threaten you with so great a perdition? Ah! yes, they have so often been pointed out to you in sermons and Christian doctrine. They are the devil, the world and concupiscence First of all, it is the devil "that mur derer of men from the beginning" as our Saviour calls him, "that adver sary," who, according to the prince of the apostles, "like a roaring lion goeth about, seeking whom he may devour." It is moreover the world, or rather the wicked on earth, who in the service of Satan, as his helpers and assistants, spread everywhere the net of seduction, who sometimes by ridi-cule, sometimes by menaces, now by bad example, again by false promises, wish to estrange us from God and virtue, seek to entice us into the way of destruction. It is, finally, con cupiscence, this doleful inheritance of first parent, Adam, this dangerous furnace of all imaginable temptations and incentives to evil, which ceal, deep in our interior, which we carry with us always and everywhere. Painful situation for us poor, frail children of Adam, to be daily sur rounded by temptations and dangers perils from within and perils from which we cannot withdraw, even were we to live in the desert among wild beasts; for though we might there escape the wicked world, we would not be secure against Satan and concu-Oh! how circumspectly and piscence. carefully should we not therefore walk, remembering our weakness and frailty, "watch and pray," according to the admonition of Jesus Christ, "that we enter not into temptation." And still, dearly beloved, great as

are our reasons to tremble at all times

at the malice and cunning of these

three fees and robbers on our way to

Heaven, still the danger becomes doubly and tenfold great, if we care lessly associate with them and pre sumptuously seek the danger of sin This may be easily seen, since God has not promised grace, assistance to him who madly and presumptuously rushes into the danger. Without the aid of Heaven, however, our fall, our perdition, is certain. See, O Caristian, you have, for instance, a frivolous acquaintance, become enamored, you visit dangerous places. Beware, it is the proximate occasion for the soul's destruction. The infernal robber lies in ambush for you, he will certainly capture you if you do not flee. Or, there is a house, a company, where as often as you enter, impious com-panions crowd around you, virtue and religion are spoken against, Christ and the priesthood are mocked, and the most scandalous things form the subject of conversation. My dear Christian, in this house, this company, the robbers dwell. Unless you remain away, they will rob your soul, and murder it as sure as there is a God in Or there is a saloon, or drinking bout, as often as you entered this den, cursing and the most scandal ous language occurred, or you obliter ated the image of God from your sou by horrible drunkeness. See, thi by horrible drunkeness. See, this company again is nothing else than band of robbers, which lurks for you soul, to cast it into perdition. If yo do not wish to perish, then beware an listen not to the suggestions of Satar to the flatteries of the world and sensi ality, but heed the voice of Goo which calls to you in Sacred Scripture 'He that loveth danger shall peris in it." (Eccli. 3, 27.) "If thy ey scandalize thee, pluck it out, and ca it from thee; it is better for thee have ing one eye to enter into life, the having two eyes to be cast into he fire." (Matt. 18, 9.) This is to say If that person, that society, that a quaintance, or whatever else in in were as dear to you or seemed as ind pensable as the eye of your body, b were to prove dangerous to your so separate from it, say not another wo to that person, go not into that societ for it is better that you go to heav

without the person or company, the with, and through it, you be leternally. Are you amazed at t severe demand of your Savious Then, simply consult reason. It to you; if you do not wish to be bit? you: if you do not wish to be bitt by a vicious dog, keep away from hi If you do not wish to fall into an aby do not carelessly approach it. A thus I say to you: if you do not w robbers on the road of heaven, t avoid them, at any price shun th unhappy proximity, have no communication with them. For, "The Ki dom of heaven suffereth violen says the gospel, "and only the vio bear it away." And again, Je says: "Watch ye, and pray tha enter not into temptation." (Matt. 41.) Yes, vigilance must protect prayer make us strong. God's g